# FRAGMENTA REGALIA.

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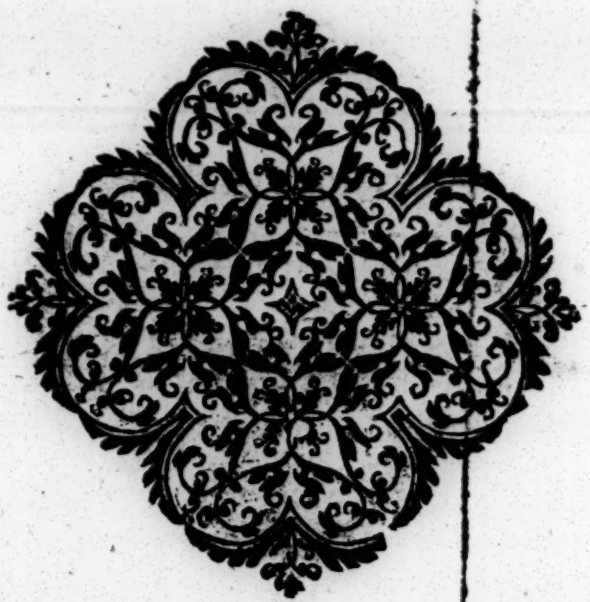

Printed *Anno Dom.* 1641.

Militia

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# FRAGMENTA REGALIA,

## OR OBSERVATIONS ON the late Q. ELIZABETH, her times and favorites.

*To take her in the Originall, She was,*

THE Daughter of King *Henry* the 8th by *Ann Bullen* the ſecond of 6 Wives which he had, and one of the Maydes of *Honour* to the Divorced Queene *Katherine* of *Auſtria*, (or as the now ſtiled *Infanta* of *Spaine*) and from thence taken to the *Royall Bed.*

That ſhe was not of a moſt noble and Royall extract by her Father, will not fall into queſtion, for on that ſide was diſimboyned into her veynes by a confluence of blood, the very abſtract of all the greateſt houſes in Chriſtendome, and remarkeable it is, conſidering that violent deſertion of the Royall houſe of the *Britaines*, by the intruſion of the *Saxons*, and afterwards by the Conqueſt of the *Normans*: that through viciſſitude of times, and after a diſ-

continuance almoſt of a thouſand yeares, the *Scepter* ſhould fall againe, and be brought back into the old Regall line and true Current of the *Britiſh blood* in the perſon of her renowned *Grandfather* King *H.* 7. together with whatſoever the *German, Norman, Burgundian, Caſtilian,* and *French* Atcheivements with their intermarriages, which 800 yeares had acquired, could adde of glory thereunto.

mother By her ~~Father~~ ſhe was of no Soveraigne diſcent, yet Noble and very Antient in the Family of *Bullen*, though ſome erroneouſly branded them with a Citizens riſe, or originall which was yet but of a ſecond Brother, who as it was divine in the greatneſſe, and luſtre to come to his houſe, was ſent into the City to acquire wealth ( *ad ædificandam antiquam domum*) unto whoſe Atcheivements ( for he was *Lord Major* of *London*) fell in as it is averred, both the blood and inheritance of the eldeſt Brother, for want of iſſue males, by which accumulation the houſe within few diſcents mounted *Infulmen honoris*, and was ſodainly delated in the beſt Families of *England* and *Ireland*: as *Howard, Ormond, Sackevile*, and others.

Having thus touched, and now leaving her ſtipe, I come to her perſon, and how ſhe came to the Crowne by the deceaſe of her Brother, and Siſter.

Under *Edward* 6. ſhe was his, and one of the darlings of *fortune*, for beſides the conſideration of blood, there was betweene theſe two Princes, a concurrencie and ſympathy of their natures and affections, together with the Cæleſtiall bond, ( confirmative Religion) which made them one, for the King never called her by any other appellation, but his ſweeteſt and deareſt Siſter, and was ſcarce his own man, ſhe being abſent; which was not ſo betweene him and the Lady *Mary*.

Under her Siſter ſhe found her condition much altered, for it was reſolved, and her deſtinie had decreed it, for to ſet her Apprentice in the Schoole of affliction, and to draw her through that Ardell fire of tryall, the better to mould and faſhion her to Rule and Soveraignitie; which finiſhed, and *fortune* calling to minde, that the time of her ſervitude expired, gave up her Indentures, and therewith delivered into her Cuſtodie a *Scepter*, as the reward of her patience, which

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was about the 26 th of her age, a time in which, as for her externalls she was full blowne, so was she for her Internalls growne ripe and seasoned by adversitie, in the exercise of her vertue: for it seemes, *fortune* meant no more but to shew her a peece of varietie, and changeablenesse of her nature, but to conduct her to her destinie (*id est*) felicitie.

She was of person tall, of hayre and complexion faire, and therewith well favored, but high noted, of limbs and feature neate, and which added to the lustre of these externall graces, of a stately and Majesticke comportment, participating in this, more of her Father, then of her Mother, who was of an inferior allay-plausible, or as the *French* hath it, more debonaire, and affable, vertues, which might well suite with *Majesty*, and which descending as Hereditary to the Daughter, did render her of a more sweeter temper, and endeared her more to the love and liking of the people, who gave her the name and fame of a most gracious and popular Prince.

The atrocitie of the Fathers nature was rebated in her, by the Mothers sweeter inclinations for to take, and that no more then the Character out of his owne mouth, *he never spared man in his Anger, nor woman in his Lust.*

If we search further into her *intellectualls* and *abilities*; the wheele course of her government deciphers them to the admiration of posteritie, for it was full of magnanimitie, tempered with *justice*, *pietie*, and *pittie*, and to speake truth, noted but with one Act of Staine, or Taint, all her deprivations, either of *life* or *libertie*, being legall, and necessitated, she was learned, her sex and time considered, beyond common beliefe, for letters about this time, or some-what before, did but before begin to be of esteeme and in fashion, the former ages being over-cast with the mists and fogs of the Roman ignorance, and it was the maxime that over-ruled the foregoing times, that ignorance was the mother of devotion: her wars were a long time more in the auxiliarie part, and assistance of forraigne Princes and States: then by Invasion of any, till common policie advised it, for a safer way, to strike first abroad then at home, to expect the war in all, which she was ever felicious and victorious in.

The change and alteration of Religion upon the instant

of her acceſſion to the *Crowne*, the ſmoake and fire of her Siſters Martyredomes ſcarcely quenched was none of her leaſt remarkeable actions, but the ſupport and ſtabliſhment thereof with the meanes of her owne ſubſiſtance, amidſt ſo powerfull enemies abroad and thoſe many domeſtique practiſes were (methinks) workes of inſpiration, and of no humane *providence*, which on her Siſters departure, ſhe moſt Religiouſly acknowledged, aſcribing the glory of her deliverance to *God* above: for ſhe being then at *Hatfield*, and under a guard, and the *Parliament* ſitting at the ſelfe ſame time, the newes of the Queenes death, and her owne Proclamation, by the generall conſent of the Houſe and the publique ſufferance of the people: whereat falling on her knees after a good time of reſpiration, ſhe uttered this verſe of the Pſalme.

*A domino factum eſt iſtud, et eſt mirabile in oculis noſtris.* And this we find to this day on the ſtampe of her gold, with this on her ſilver, *Poſui Deum adjutorem meum.* Her Miniſters and Inſtruments of State ſuch as were *participes curarum*, and bore a great part of the burthen were many, and thoſe memorable, but they were onely *Favorites*, and not *Mynions*, ſuch as acted more by her Princely Rules, and judgments, then by their owne wills and appetites, for we ſaw no *Gaveſtone*, *Vere* or *Spencer*, to have ſwayed alone, dureing fortie foure yeares, which was a well ſetled and adviſed maxime, for it valued her the more, it awed the moſt ſecure, it tooke beſt with the people, and it ſtaved off all Emulations which are apt to riſe and vent in obloquious *acrimonie* even againſt the Prince, where there is onely admitted into high adminiſtrations.

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## *A Major Pallacij.*

THe principall note of her Raigne will be, that ſhe ruled much by faction, and parties which ſhe her ſelfe both made, upheld and weakned, as her owne great judgement adviſed, for I do diſaſſent from the common, and received opinion, that my Lord of *Leiceſter*, was abſolute and alone in her *Grace*; and though I come ſomewhat ſhort of the know-

knowledge of theſe times, yet that I may not erre nor ſhoot at randome, I know it from aſſured intelligence that it was not ſo, for proofe whereof amongſt many (that could preſent) I will both relate a Story and therein a knowne truth, and 'twas thus: *Bowyer* the Gent. of the *Black-Rod*, being charged by her expreſſe command, to looke precilely to all admiſſions into the *Privy-Chamber*; one day ſtayed a very gay *Captaine*, (and a follower of my Lord of *Lieceſter*) from entrance, for that he was neither well knowne, nor a ſworne Servant to the Queene; At which repulſe, the Gent. (bearing high on my Lords favor, told him that he might perchance procure him a diſcharge. *Leiceſter* coming to the Conteſtation ſayd publikely which was none of his wonted ſpeeches, that he was a knave, and ſhould not long continue in his Office, and ſo turning about to goe to the Queene, *Bowyer* (who was a bould Gent. and well beloved) ſtept before him, and fell at her Majeſties feet, relates the ſtory, and humbly craves her graces pleaſure, and whether my Lord of *Leiceſter* was King, or her Majeſty Queene; whereunto ſhe replied (with her wonted oath) *Gods death* my Lord, I have wiſhed you well, but my favour is not ſo locked up for, you that others ſhall not participate thereof, for I have many Servants unto whom I have and will at my pleaſure bequeathe my favor, and likewiſe reſume the ſame, and if you thinke to rule here, I will take courſe to ſee you forth coming: I will have here but one *Mrs* and no *Mr*. and look that no ill happen to him leaſt it be ſeverally required at your hands, which ſo quailed, my Lord of *Leiceſter*, that his fained humilitie was long after one of his beſt vertues.

Moreover the Earle of *Suſſex*, then Lord Chamberlaine was his profeſſed Antagoniſt to his dying day, and for my Lord *Hunſdowne*, and Sr *Thomas Sackevile*, after Lord *Treaſurer*, who were all Contemporaries; he was wont to ſay of them that they were of the Tribe of *Dan*, and were *Noli me tangere*, Implying that they were not to be conteſted with, for they were indeed of the Queenes nigh kindred.

From whence, and in many more inſtances, I conclude that ſhe was abſolute and Soveraigne Mrs. of her graces, and that all thoſe to whom ſhe diſtributed her favors,

were

were never more then Tennants at will, and ſtood on no better termes then her Princely pleaſure, and their good behaviour.

And this alſo I preſent as a knowne obſervation, that ſhe was though very capable of counſell, abſolute enough in her owne reſolution, which was ever apparent even to her laſt, and in that of her ſtil averſion to grant Tyrone, the leaſt drop of her mercy, though earneſtly and frequently adviſed thereunto, yea wrought onely by her whole Counſell of State, with very many reaſons; and as the ſtate of her Kingdome then ſtood, I may ſpeake it with aſſurance, neceſſitated Arguments.

If we looke into her inclination as it was diſpoſed to magnificence or frugalitie, we ſhall find in them many notable conſiderations, for all her diſpenſations were ſo poyſed, as though diſcretion and juſtice, had both decreed to ſtand at the beame, and ſee them weighed out in due proportion, the maturitie of her peaces and judgements, meeting in a concurrance; and that in ſuch an Age that ſeldome lapſeth to exceſſe.

To conſider them a part; we have not many preſidents of her liberalitie, nor any large donatives to particular men: my Lord of *Eſſex* his Booke of *Parkes* excepted, which was a Princely gift, and ſome more of a leſſer ſize, to my Lord of *Leiceſter*, *Hatton*, and others.

Her rewards chiefly conſiſted in grants, and Leaſes of Offices, and places of Judicature, but for ready money, and in great ſummes, ſhe was very ſparing; which we may partly conceive, was a vertue rather drawne out of neceſſity, then her nature; for ſhe had many layings out, and as her Wars were laſting, ſo their charge increaſed to the laſt period. And I am of opinion with Sir *Walter Rawleigh*, that thoſe many brave men of her times, and of the *Militiæ*, taſted little more of her bounty, then in her grace and good word with their due entertainement, for ſhe ever payd the Souldiers well, which was the honour of her times, and more then her great Adverſary of *Spaine* could performe: ſo that when we come to the conſideration of her frugality, the obſervation will be little more, then that her bounty and it, were ſo woven together,

ther, that the one was stayned by an honorable way of spareing.

The *Irish* action we may call a mallady, and a Consumption of her times, for it accompanied her to her end, and it was of so profuse, and vast an expence, that it drew neare unto a distemperature of State, and of passion in herselfe, for towards her last, she grew somewhat hard to p.ease her Armies, being accustomed to prosperity, and the *Irish* prosecution not answering her expectation, and her wonted successe, for it was a good while an unthrifty and inauspicious War, which did much disturb, and mislead her judgment; and the more, for that it was a president taken out of her owne patterne?

For as the Queene by way of division, had at her coming to the *Crowne*, supported the revolted States of *Holland*, so did the King of *Spaine* turne the tricke upon her selfe towards her going out by cherishing the *Irish* Rebellion, where it falls into consideration, what the State of this Kingdome, and the *Crowne* Revenues were then able to indure and embrace.

If we looke into the establishments of those times with the best of the *Irish* Army, counting the defeatures of blackwater, with all the precedent expences, as it stood from my Lord of *Essex*, his undertaking of the surrender of Kingsale, and the Generall *Mountjoy*; and somewhat after we shall find the Horse and Foote Troopes were for 3, or 4, yeares together much about 20000 besides the Navall charge which was a dependant of the same War, in that the Queene was then enforced to keepe in continuall pay a strong Fleete at Sea, to attend the *Spanish* Coasts and parts both to allarum the *Spaniards*, and to intercept the Forces, designed for the *Irish* assistance so that the charge of that War alone, did cost the Queene three hundred thousand pounds per annum at least which was not the moiety of her other disbursements, and expences which without the publique aydes the State and the Royall receipts, could not have much longer endured; which out of her owne frequent Letters, and Complaints to the Deputy *Mountjoy*, for cashieering of that List as soone as he could, might be collected, for the Queene was then driven into a straite.

We are naturally prone to applaude the times behinde us,

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For as the Queene by way of diviſion had at her coming to the *Crowne*, ſupported the revolted States of *Holland*, ſo did the King of *Spaine* turne the tricke upon her ſelfe towards her going out by cheriſhing the *Iriſh* Rebellion, where it falls into conſideration, what the State of this Kingdome, and the *Crowne* Revenues were then able to indure and embrace.

Ifwe looke into the eſtabliſhments of thoſe times with the beſt of the *Iriſh* Army, counting the defeatures of blackwater, with all the precedent expences, as it ſtood from my Lord of *Eſſex*, his undertaking of the ſurrender of Kingſale, and the Generall *Mountjoy*; and ſomewhat after we ſhall find the Horſe and Foote Troopes were for 3, or 4, yeares together much about 20000 beſides the Navall charge which was a dependant of the ſame War, in that the Queene was then enforced to keepe in continuall pay a ſtrong Fleete at Sea, to attend the *Spaniſh* Coaſts and parts both to allarum the *Spaniards*, and to intercept the Forces, deſigned for the *Iriſh* aſſiſtance ſo that the charge of that War alone, did coſt the Queene three hundred thouſand pounds per annum at leaſt which was not the moiety of her other diſburſements, and expences which without the publique aydes the State and the Royall receipts, could not have much longer endured; which out of her owne frequent Letters, and Complaints to the Deputy *Mountjoy*, for caſhieering of that Liſt as ſoone as he could, might be collected, for the Queene was then driven into a ſtraite.

We are naturally prone to applaude the times behinde us,

and to vilifie the preſent, for the concurrent of her fame carries it to this day how Royally and victoriouſly ſhe lived and dyed without the grudge and grievance of her people, yet the truth may appeare without retraction from the honour of ſo great a Princeſſe. It is manifeſt ſhe left more debts unpayd taken upon credit of her Privy-Seales then her progenitors did or could have taken up that were an 100 yeares before her, which was no inferior peece of State to lay the burthen on that houſe which was beſt able to beare it at a dead lift, when neither her receipts could yield her reliefe, at the pinch, nor the urgencie of her arrayres endure the delayes of Parliamentary aſſiſtance, and for ſuch aydes it is likewiſe apparant, that ſhe received more, and that with the love of her people, then any two of her predeceſſors, that tooke moſt, which was a fortune ſtrayned out of the Subjects, through the plauſibilitie of her Comportment, and (as I would lay without offence) the prodigall diſtribution of her grace to all ſorts of Subjects, for I believe no Prince living, that was ſo tender of honour, and ſo exactly ſtood for the preſervation of Soveraigntie was ſo great a Courtier of the people, yea of the Comiſſions, and that ſtooped and declined lowe in preſenting her perſon to the publique view as ſhe paſſed in her Progreſſe and perambulations, and in her ejaculations of her prayers on the people.

And truely though much may be written in praiſe of her providence, and good-husbandry, in that ſhe could upon all good occaſions abate her magnanimitie, and therewith comply with the *Parliament*, and ſo alwaies come off, both with honour, and profit, yet muſt we aſcribe ſome part of the commendation to the wiſdome of the times, and the choyce of *Parliament-men*, for I layd not that they were at any time given to any violent or pertinacious diſpute, the Elections being made of grave and diſcreet perſons, not factious and ambitious of fame, ſuch as came not to the houſe with a malevolent Spirit of contention, but with a preparation to conſult on the publique good, and rather to comply then to conteſt with Majeſty, neither dare I finde that the houſe was weakned and peſtered through the admiſſion of too many young heades, as it hath beene of latter times, which rembers me of

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the Recorder *Martins* ſpeech, about the truth of our late Soveraigne Lord King James, when there were accompts taken of forty Gentlemen, not above twenty, and ſome not exceeding ſixteene of Age, which made him to ſay, that it was the antient cuſtome for old men to make lawes for young ones; but there he ſaw the caſe altered, and that there were Children in the great Councell of the Kingdome, which came to Invade and invert nature, and to enact Lawes to governe their Fathers, ſuch were in the houſe alwaies, and tooke the common cauſe into conſideration, and they ſay the Queene had many times juſt cauſe and need enough to uſe their aſſiſtance, neither do I remember that the houſe did ever capitulate, or preferre their private to the publique and the Queenes neceſſities, but waited their times, and in the firſt place, gave their ſupply, and according to the exigence of her affaires, yet failed not at the laſt to attaine what they deſired, ſo that the Queene and her *Parliaments* had ever the good fortunes to depart in love, and on reciprocall Termes, which are conſiderations that have not beene ſo exactly obſerved in our laſt Aſſemblies. And I would to *God* they had beene for conſidering the great debts left on the King, and into what Incombrances the houſe it ſelfe had then drawn him, his Majeſty was not well uſed, though I lay not the blame on the whole ſuffrage of the houſe, where he had many good friends, for I dare avouch it, had the houſe been freed of halfe a dozen popular and diſcontented perſons, ſuch as with the fellow that burnt the Temple of *Epheſus*, would be talked of, though for doing of miſchiefe I am confident the King had obtained that which in reaſon, and at his firſt occaſion he ought to have received freely and without condition, But pardon this digreſſion, which is here remembred, not in way of aggravation but in true zeale of the publique good, and preſented in caveat of future times, for I am not ignorant how the genius and ſpirit of the Kingdome now moves to make his Majeſty amends, or any occaſion, and how deſirous the Subject is to expiate that offence at any rate, may it pleaſe his Majeſty to make triall of his Subjects affections, and at what priſe they value now his goodneſſe and magnanimitie.

But to our purpoſe: The Queene was not to learne that,

as the ſtrength of the Kingdome conſiſted in the multitude of the Subjects; ſo the ſecuritie of her perſon conſiſted and reſted in the love and fidelitie of her people which ſhe polli iquely affects (as it hath been thought) ſome-what beneath the height of her naturall ſpirit and magnanimitie.

Moreover it will be a true note of her providence, that ſhe would alwaies liſten to her profit: for ſhe would not refuſe the Information of meaneſt perſonages which propoſed improvement, and had learnt the Philoſophie of (*Hoc agere*) to looke unto her owne worke: of which there is a notable example of one *armarden* an under-Officer of the *Cuſtome-houſe*, who obſerving his time preſented her with a paper ſhewing how ſhe was ab ſed in the under-renting of the Cuſtoms and therewith humbly deſired her Majeſty to conceale him. for that it did concerne two or three of her great Counſellors whom Cuſtomer *Smith* had bribed with 2000*li.* a man, ſo to looſe the Queene 20000*li. per annum*; which being made knowne to the Lords they gave ſtrict order that *Carmarthen* ſhould not have acceſſe to the back ſtaires but at laſt her Majeſty ſmelling the craft and miſſing *armarthen*, ſhe ſent for him back, and in couraged him to ſtand to his Information, which the poore man did ſo hanſomly. that within the ſpace of ten yeares he was brought to double his rent, or leave the Cuſtome to new Farmers · ſo that we may take this alſo in conſideration that there were of the Queenes Councel which were not in the Catalogue of Saints.

Now as we have taken a view of ſome particular motives of her times, her nature and neceſſities: It is not without the text to give a ſhort touch of the helps and advantages of her raigne. which were not without parrolles. for ſhe had neither Husband Brother. Siſter, nor Children to provide for, who as they are dependants on the *Crowne*. ſo do they neceſſarily draw lively-hood from thence, and oftentimes exhauſt and draw deepe eſpecially when there is an ample fraternity *Royall* and of the Princes of the blood, as it was in the time of *Ed.* 3. and *H.* 4. for when the *Crowne* cannot the publique ought Honourable allowance for they are the honour and hopes of the Kingdome, and the publique which enjoyes them hath the like Intereſt with the Father which begat them,

and

and our Common Law, which is the Inheritance of the Kingdome, did ever of old provide aydes for the *primo-genitus*, and the eldeſt Daughter; for that the multiplicitie of Courts, and the great charges which neceſſarily followes a *King*, a *Queene*, a *Prince*, and *Royall Iſſue*, was a thing which was not *in rerum natura*, during the ſpace of 44 yeares; but worne out of memory, and without the conſideration of the preſent times, inſomuch as the Aydes given to the late and right Noble *Prince Henry*, and to his Siſter, the Lady *Elizabeth*, which were at firſt generally received as Impoſitions for *Knight-hood*, though an ancient Law fell alſo into the Imputation of a tax of Nobilitie, for that it lay long covered in the Embers of diviſion betweene the houſes of *Yorke* and *Lancaſter*, and forgotten or connived at by the ſucceeding *Princes*: ſo that the ſtrangeneſſe of the obſervation, and the difference of thoſe latter Raignes, is that the *Queene* tooke up much beyond the power of Law, which fell not into the murmur of people and her ſucceſſors nothing but by warrant of the Law, which nevertheleſſe was received through diſuſe to be injurious to the libertie of the *Kingdom*.

Now before I come to any mention of her Favorites, for hitherto I have delivered but ſome oblivious paſſages, thereby to prepare and ſmooth a way, for the reſt that followes.

It is neceſſary that I touch on the Religiouſneſſe of the others Raigne I meane the body of her Siſters Counſell of State which ſhe retained intirely, neither removing, nor diſcontenting any, although ſhe knew them averſe to her Religion, and in her Siſters time, perverſe to her Perſon, and privie to all her troubles and Impriſonments.

A prudence which was incompatible to her Siſters nature, for ſhe both diſſipated, and preſented the Major part of her Brothers Counſell; but this will be of certaine, that how complyable and obſequious ſoever ſhe found them, yet for a good ſpace ſhe made little uſe of their Counſells, more then in the ordinary courſe of the board for ſhe had a dormant Table in her owne privy-breſt, yet ſhe kept them together, and in their places, without any ſuddaine change; ſo that we may ſay of them that they were then of the Court not of the Counſell; for whileſt ſhe amazed them by a kind of promiſſive

miſſive diſputation concerning the points controverted by both Churches; ſhe did ſet downe her owne Gheſts without their privity, and made all their progreſſions gradations, but for that the tenents of her ſecrets, with the intents of her ſtabliſhments were pitched before it was knowne where the Court would ſit downe.

Neither do I finde that any of her Siſters Counſell of State were either repugnant to her Religion, or oppoſed her doings. *Engl:feild* Mr. of the *Wardes* excepted, who withdrew himſelfe from the board, and ſhortly after out of her Dominions; ſo pliable and obedient they were to change with the times, and their Prince; and of them will fall a relation of Recreation: *Pawlet* Marqueſſe of *Wincheſter*, and Lord *Treaſurer*, had ſerved then 4 *Princes* in as various and changeable times and ſeaſons, that I may well ſay, no time nor Age hath yeelded the like preſident; this man being noted to grow high in her favor (as his place and experience required) was queſtioned by an intimate friend of his, how hee had ſtood up for 30 yeares together, amidſt the change, and ruines of ſo many Chancellors, and great Perſonages; why, quoth the *Marqueſſe*, *Ortus ſum e ſalice, non ex quercu*, I am made of pliable Willow, not of the ſtubborne Oake? And truely it ſeemes the old man had taught them all, eſpecially *William Earle of Pembrooke*, for they two were alwaies of the *King Religion*, and alwaies zealous Profeſſors: of theſe it is ſayd, that being both younger Brothers, yet of Noble houſes, they ſpent what was left them, and came on truſt to the Court, where upon the bare ſtocke of their wits they began to traffique for themſelves, and proſpered ſo well, that they got, ſpent, and left more then any Subjects from *Normans* Conqueſt, to their owne times: whereupon it hath beene pretily ſpoken, that they lived in a time of diſſolution.

To conclude then, of all the former Raigne, it is ſayd, that thoſe two lived, and died, chiefly in her grace and favor, by the Letter written upp on his Sonns marriage with the Lady *Catharine Gray*; he had like utterly to have loſt himſelfe, but at the inſtant of conſummation, as apprehending the unſafety, and danger of Intermarriage with the blood *Royall*, he fell at the *Queenes* feet, where he both acknowledged his preſumption

tion, and projected the cauſe, and the divorce together; ſo quick he was at his worke, that in the time of repudiation of the ſayd Lady *Gray*, he clapt up a marriage for his Son, the Lord *Herbert*, with *Mary Sidney*, Daughter to Sir *Henry Sidney*, then Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, the blow falling on *Edward* the late Earle of *Hartford*, who to his coſts tooke up the divorced Lady, of whom the Lord *Beauchampe* was borne, and *William* now Earle of *Hartford*, is deſcended.

I come now to preſent them to her owne election, which were either admitted to her ſecrets of State, or tooke into her Grace, and Favor, of whom in order I crave leave to give unto poſteritie a cautious deſcription, with a ſhort character, or draught, of the perſons themſelves; for without offence to others, I would be true to my ſelfe, their memories, and merits, diſtinguiſhing thoſe of *Militiæ*, from the *togati*; and of both theſe ſhe had as many, and thoſe as able Miniſters, as had any of her *Progenitors*.

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## LEICESTER.

IT will be out of doubt, that my Lord of *Leiceſter* was one of the firſt whom ſhe made Maſter of the Horſe, hee was the youngeſt Sonne then living of the Duke of *Northumberland*, beheaded *primo Mariæ*, and his Father was that *Dudley* which our Hiſtories couple with *Empſon*: and both be much infamed for the Caterpillars of the Common-wealth, dureing the Raigne of *Henry* the 7. who being of a Noble extract, was executed the firſt yeare of *Henry* 8. but not thereby ſo extinct, but that he left a plentifull Eſtate, and ſuch a ſonne, who as the vulgar ſpeakes, it would live without a teate: for out of the Aſhes of his Fathers Infamy he roſe to be a *Duke*, and as high as ſubjection could permit, or Soveraigntie indure, and though he could not find out any appellation to aſſume the *Crowne* in his owne perſon: yet he projected, and very nearely effected it for his ſonne *Guilbert* by entermariage with the Lady *Iane Gray*, and ſo by that way to bring it into his Loynes.

Obſer-

Obſervations which though they lie beyond us, and ſeeme impertinent to the Text, yet are they not much extravagant, for they muſt leade us, and ſhew us how the after paſſage were brought about, with the dependances on the lyne of a collaterall work-man-ſhip; and ſurely it may amaze a well ſetled judgment to look back into theſe times, and to conſider how the *Duke* could attaine to ſuch a pitch of greatneſſe, his Father dying in ignominie, and at the Gallowes, his Eſtate confiſcate for pilling and polling the people.

But when we better thinke upon it, we find that he was given up, but as a ſacrifice to pleaſe the people, not for any offence committed againſt the perſon of the *King*; ſo that upon the matter he was a Martire of the Prerogative, and the *King* in honour could do no leſſe then give backe to his Sonne the priviledge of his blood with the acquireing of his Fathers profeſſion, for he was a Lawyer, and of the *Kings* Counſell, at Law, before he came to be *ex interioribus Conſiliis*, where beſides the licking of his owne fingers, he got the *King* a maſſe of Riches and that not with hazard, but with the loſſe of his life and fame for the Kings Fathers ſake.

Certainely it is, that his Sonne was left rich in purſe, and braine, which good foundations, and fewell to ambition, and it may be ſuppoſed he was on all occaſions well heard of the *King*, as a perſon of marke and compaſſion in his eye, but I finde, not that he did put up for advancement, during *Henry* 8. time, although a vaſt aſpirer, and a provident ſtayer.

It ſeemes he thought the *Kings Raigne* was much given to the falling-ſickneſſe but eſpying his time fitting, and the Soveraignitie in the hands of a Pupill Prince he then thuoght he might as well put up, for it was the beſt for having the poſſeſſion of blood and of purſe, with a head-peece of a vaſt extent, he ſoone got to honour, and no ſooner there, but hee began to ſide it with the beſt, even with the protector, and in concluſion, got his and his Brothers heades, ſtill aſpiring till he expired in the loſſe of his owne. ſo that poſteritie may by reading of the Father, and Grandfather, make judgment of the Sonne, for we ſhall finde that this *Robert*, whoſe originall we have now traced, the better to preſent him, was Inheritor

tor to the genius, and craft of his Father, and *Ambroſe* of the eſtate of whom hereafter we ſhall make ſome ſhort mention.

We tooke him now as he was admitted into the Court and the Queenes favour, and here he was not to ſeeke to play his part well, and dexteriouſly, but his play was chiefly at the foregame, not that he was a learner at lattar, but he loved not the after-wit, for the report is (and I thinke not unjuſtly) that he was ſeldome behind hand with his Gameſters, and that they alwayes went with the loſſe.

He was a very goodly perſon, tall, and ſingulerly well featured, and all his youth well-favored, of a ſweet aſpect, but high-foreheaded, which (as I ſhould take it) was of no diſcommendation, but towards his latter, and which with old men was but a middle Age, he grew high Coloured, ſo that the Queene had much of her Father, for excepting ſome of her kindred and ſome few that had handſome wits in crooked bodies; ſhe alwaies tooke perſonages in the way of Election, for the people hath it to this day, *King Henry loved a man.*

Being thus in her grace, ſhe called to minde the ſufferings of her Anceſtors, both in her Fathers and Siſters Raignes, and reſtored his, and his Brothers blood, creating *Ambroſe* the elder, Earle of *Warwick*, and himſelfe Earle of *Leiceſter*, and as he was *ex primeijs* or of her firſt choyce, ſo he reſted not there, but long enjoyed her favor, and therewith what he liſted, till time and emulation, the companions of greatneſſe, reſolved of his period, and to collour him at his ſiting in a Clowde (at *Conebury*) not by ſo violent a death, or by the fatall ſentence of Judicature, as that of his Father and Grandfathers was, but as it is ſuppoſed by that poyſon which he had prepared for others, wherein they report him a rare Artiſt.

I am not bound to give credit to all vulgar relations, or to the Libells of his time, which are commonly forced and falſified, ſutable to the wordes and honours of men in paſſion, and diſcontent, but which bindes me to thinke him no good man amongſt other things of knowne truth, is that of my Lord of *Eſſex* his death in *Ireland*, and the marriage of his Lady, which I forbeare to preſſe, in regard he is long ſince

dead, and others living whom it may concerne.

To take him in the obſervation of his Letters and writings, which ſhould beſt ſet him off, for ſuch as have fallen into my hands, I never yet ſaw a ſtile or phraſe more ſeemingly Religious, and fuller of the ſtraines of devotion, and were they not ſincere, I doubt much of his well being, and I feare he was too well ſeene in the Aphoriſmes, and principles of *Nicolas* the *Florentine*, and in the reaches of *Cæſar Borgias*.

And hitherto *I* have onely touched him in his Courtſhips. *I* conclude him in his Lanuce, He was ſent Governor by the Queene to the Revolted States of *Holland*, where we reade not of his wonders, for they ſay, he had more of *Mercury*, then he had of *Mars*, and that his deviſe might have beene without prejudice to the great *Cæſar*. *Veni, vidi, redivi.*

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## RADCLIFE *Earle of* SUSSEX.

HIs Corrivall was *Thomas Radcliffe* Earle of *Suſſex*, who in his conſtellation was his direct oppoſit, for indeed he was one of the Queenes Martialiſts, and did her very good Service in *Ireland*, at his firſt acceſſion, till ſhe recalled him to the *Court*, whom ſhe made Lord *Chamberlaine*, but he playd not his Game with that cunning and dexteritie, as the Earle of *Leiceſter* did, which was much the more, the fairer Courtier, though *Suſſex* was thought much the honeſter man, and far the better Souldier, but he lay too open on his guard; he was a godly Gentleman, and of a brave and Noble Nature, true, and conſtant, to his friends, and Servants, he was alſo of a very ancient and Noble Lyneage, honoured through many diſcents, through the Tytle of *Fitzwalters*. Moreover there was ſuch an Antipathy in his Nature, to that of *Leiceſter*, that being together in Court, and both in high imployments, they grew to a direct frowardneſſe, and were in continuall oppoſition, the one ſetting the watch, the other the guard, each on the others actions, and motions, for my Lord of *Suſſex* was

was of a great ſpirit, which backt with the Queenes ſpeciall favor, and ſupport, by a great and ancient Inheritance, could not brooke the others Empire, in ſo much as the Queene upon ſundry occaſions had ſomewhat to do to appeaſe and atone them, untill death parted the competition, and left the place to *Leiceſter*, who was not long alone without his Rivall in grace, and command: and to conclude, this Favorite it is confidently affirmed, that lytng in his laſt ſickneſſe, he gave this caveat to his friends,

*I am now paſſing into another world, and I muſt leave you to your fortunes, and the Queenes grace and goodneſſe, but beware of the Gipſey, meaning* Lieceſter, *for he will be too hard for you all, you know not the beaſt ſo well as I do.*

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# *Secretary* WILLIAM CECILL.

I Come now to the next, which was *Secretary William Cecill*, for on the death of the old Marqueſſe of *Wincheſter*, he came up in his roome, a perſon of a moſt ſubtile, and active ſpirit.

He ſtood not by the way of conſtellation, but was wholly intentive to the ſervice of his Mrs. and his dexterity, experience and merit therein, challenged a roome in the Queenes favor, which eclipſed the others overſeeming greatneſſe, and made it appeare that there were others ſteered, and ſtood at the Helme beſides himſelfe, and more Stars in the firmament of grace, then *Vrſa Major*.

He was borne as they ſay, in *Lincolne-ſhire*, but as ſome aver, upon knowledge of a younger Brother, of the *Cecills* of *Hartford-ſhire*, a family of my owne knowledge, though now private, yet of no meane Antiquitie; who being expoſed, and ſent to the Citie, as poore Gentlemen uſe to do their Sons, who became to be a rich man on *London-Bridge*, and purchaſed in *Lincoln-ſhire*, where this man was borne.

He was ſent to *Cambridge*, and then to the *Innes* of *Court*, and

ſo came to ſerve the Duke of *Summerſet*, in the time of his protector-ſhip as Secretary, and having a pregnancie to high Inclinations he came by degrees, to a higher Converſation, with the chiefeſt affaires of State and Councells, but on the fall of the Duke, he ſtood ſome yeares in umbradge, and without imployment, till the State found they needed his abilities, and although we finde not that he was taken into any place, dureing *Maries Raigne*, unleſſe (as ſome ſay) towards the laſt yet the Councell ſeverall times made uſe of him, and in the Queenes entrance he was admitted *Secretary* of *State*, afterwards he was made Mr. of the *Court* of *Wards*, then Lord *Treaſurer*, a perſon of moſt excellent abillities and indeed the Queene began to need and ſeeke out men of both Guards, and ſo I conclude to ranke this greet ranke this great Inſtrument amongſt *Togatie*, for he had not to doe with the ſword, more then the ſword, more then as the great pay-maſter, and contriver of the War, which ſhortly followed, wherein he accompliſhed much, through his theoricall knowledge at home, and his intelligence abroad, by unlocking of the Councells of the Queenes enemies.

We muſt now take it and that of truth, into obſervation, that untill the tenth of her Raigne, the times were calme and ſerene, though ſometimes over-caſt, as the moſt glorious ſunne-riſing is ſubject to ſhadowings and dropings, for the Clowdes of *Spaine*, and the vapers of the holy League began to diſperſe and threaten her felicitie. Moreover, ſhe was then to provide for ſome inteſtine ſtrangers, which began to gather in the heart of her Kingdome, all which had relation, and correſpondency, each one to the other, to diſthrone her, and to diſturbe the publique tranquilitie, and therewithall, as a principall marke, the eſtabliſhed Religion, for the name of *Recuſant* then began firſt to be knowne to the world, untill then the *Catholiques* were not more then Church Papiſts, but now commanded by the Popes expreſſe *Catholique-Church* their Mother, ſo it ſeemes the Pope had then his aymes to take a true number of his Children, but the Queene had the greater advantage, for ſhe likewiſe tooke tale of her oppoſit Subjects, their ſtrength and how many they were, that had given up their names to *Baall*, who then by the hands of ſome of his

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Proſolites fixed his Bulls on the gates of *Pauls*, which diſcharged her Subjects of all fidelitie, and received faith, and ſo under the vaile of the next Succeſſor, to replant the *Catholique Religion*. ſo that the Queene had then a new taske & work in hand, that might well awake her beſt providence, and required a Muſter of new of Armes, aſwell as Court-ſhips, and Counſells, for the time then began to grow quick, and active, fitter for ſtronger motions then them of the Carpet, and meaſure, and it will be a true note of her magninimitie, that ſhe lov'd a Souldier & had a propention in her nature to regard, and alwaies to grace them, which the Courtiers taking into their conſideration, tooke it as an inviteing to winne honour; together with her Majeſties favor, by expoſeing themſelves to the Wars, eſpecially when the Queene and the affaires of the Kingdome ſtoode in ſome neceſſity of the Souldiers for we have many inſtances of the Sallies of the Nobilitie, and Gentry, yea and of the Court, and of her Privy favorites, that had any touch or tincture of *Mars* in their Inclinations, and to ſteale away without licence, and the Queenes privitie, which had like to coſt ſome of them deare, ſo predomminate were their thoughts, and hopes of honour growne in them, as we may truely obſerve in the expoſition of Sir *Philip Sidney*, my Lord of *Eſſex*, *Mountjoy*, and diverſe others, whoſe abſence, and the manner of their irruptions, was very diſtaſtfull unto her; whereof I can hereunto add a true, and no impertinent Story, and that of the laſt: *Mountjoy*, who having twice, or thrice, ſtolen away into *Brittany*, where under Sir *Iohn Norris* he had then a company without the Queenes leave and privitie; ſhe ſent a meſſenger unto him, with a ſtrict charge to the Generall, to ſee him ſent home.

When he came into the Queenes preſence, ſhe fel into a kind rayling, demanding of him how he durſt goe ovever, without her leave; Serve me ſo (quoth ſhe) once more, and I will lay you faſt enough for running; you will never leave till you are knock't over the head, as that inconſiderate fellow *Sidney* was, you ſhall goe when I ſend you, in the meane time, ſee that you lodge in the Court, (which was then at *White-Hall*) where you may follow your Booke, read, and

diſcourſe.

diſcourſe of the warres: but to our purpoſe: It fell out happily to thoſe, and as I may ſay, to theſe times, that the Queene during the calme time of her Raigne was not Idle, nor rock't a ſleepe with ſecurity, for ſhe had beene very provident in the Reparation, and Augmentation of her Shipping, and Ammunition, and I know not whether by a fore-ſight of policy, or any inſtinct it came about, or whether it was an Act of her Compaſſion, but it is moſt certaine ſhe ſent no ſmall Troopes to the Revolted States of *Holland*, before ſhe had received any affront from the King of *Spaine*, that might deſerve to tend to a breach of hoſtilitie, which the Papiſts maintaine to this day, was the provocation to the after Wars; but omitting what might be ſayd to this point, theſe Netherland Wars, were the Queenes Seminaries Nurſery, of very many brave Souldiers and ſo likewiſe were the Civill-Wars of *France*, whither ſhe ſent five ſeverall Armies.

They were the *French* Scollers that Inured the youth, and Gentry of the Kingdome, and it was a *Militia* wherein they were daily in acquaintance with the Diſcipline of the *Spaniards*, who were then turned the Queenes inveterate enemies.

And thus have I taken in obſervation her *dies Halcyonj*, theſe yeares of hers, which were more ſerene and quiet, then thoſe that followed, which though they were not leſſe propitious as being touched more with the points of honour, and victory, yet were they troubled and loaded ever, both with Domeſtique and forraigne machinations, and as it is already quoted, they were ſuch as awakened her Spirits, and made her caſt about her to defend, rather by offending, and by way of proviſion, to prevent all Invaſions then to expect them which was a peece of the cunning of the times, and with this I have noted the cauſes, and *principium* of the Wars following, and likewiſe points to the eed-plots, from whence ſhe took up theſe brave men, and plants of honour, which acted on the theatre of *Mars*, and on whom ſhe diſperſed the rayes of her graces, which were perſons in their kindes of care, vertues, and ſuch as might out of merit pretend Intereſt to her favors, of which ranke the number will equall, if not exceed that of he Gowne-men, in recompt of whom, I will proceed with Sir *Philip Sidney*.

*Sir*

# *Sir* PHILIP SIDNEY.

HE was the Sonne of Sir *Henry Sidney*, Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, and Preſident of *Wales*, a perſon of great parts, and of no meane grace with the Queene; his Mother was Siſter to my Lord of *Leiceſter*, from whence we may conjecture, how the Father ſtood up in the ſphere of honour, and imployments ſo that his deſcent was apparantly noble on both ſides; and for his education, it was ſuch as Travaile, and the *Vniverſitie* could afford none better, and his Tutors Infuſe, for after an incredible proficiencie in all the Spheres of learning, hee left the *Academicall*, for that of the Court, whither he came by his Vncles invitation, famed after by Noble reports of his accompliſhments, which together with the ſtate of his perſon, framed by a Naturall propenſion to Armes, ſoone attracted the good opinions of all men; and was ſo highly praiſed in the eſteeme of the Queene, that ſhe thought the Court deficient without him: and whereas through the fame of his deſert, he was in election for the Kingdome of *Pole*, ſhe refuſed to further his preferment: It was not out of emulation of advancement, but out of feare to looſe the jewell of her time. He married the Daughter and ſole heire of Sir *Francis Walſingham*, the Secretary of *State*; a Lady deſtinated to the Bed of honour, who after his deplorable death at *Zutphen*, in the *Low-Countries*, where he was at the time of his Uncle *Leiceſters* being there, was remarried to the Lord of *Eſſex*, and ſince his death, to my Lord of Saint *Albones*, all perſons of the ſword, and otherwiſe of great honour, and vertue.

They have a very quaint conceipt of him, that *Mars*, and *Mercury*, fell at variance, whoſe ſervant he ſhould be, and there is an *Epigrammiſt* that ſaith, that *Art*, and *Nature*, had ſpent their excellencies in his faſhioning, and fearing they could not end what they had begun, they beſtowed him up for time, and *Nature* ſtood mute, and amazed to behold her owne marke: but theſe are the particulars of Poets.

Certaine it is, he was a noble and matchleſſe Gentleman, and

and it may be ſayd juſtly of him without theſe hiperboles of faction as it was of *Ca. Vbi cenſis*, and that he ſeemed to be born onely to that which he went about *vir ſatilis Ingenij* as *Plutarch* ſayth it, but to ſpeake more of him, were to make them leſſe.

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## VValsingham.

Sir *Francis Walſingham* as we have ſayd, had the honour to be Sir *Philip Sidneys* Father in Law; he was a Gentleman at firſt, of a good houſe, and of a better education, and from the Univerſitie travelled for the reſt of his learning; doubtleſſe he was the onely Linguiſt of his times, how to uſe his owne tongue whereby he came to be imployed in the chiefeſt affaires of State.

He was ſent Ambaſſador to *France*, and ſtayd there Legar-long in the heate of the Civil-warrs, and at the ſame time that Mounſier was here a Sutor to the Queene, and if I be not miſtaken he played the very ſame part there, as ſince *Gundamore* did here: at his returne he was taken principall Secretary, and for one of the great Engines of State, and of the times, high in his Mrs. the Queenes favor, and a watchfull Servant over the ſafety of his Mrs.

They note him to have certaine curteſies and ſecret wayes of intelligence above the reſt, but I muſt confeſſe, I am to ſeeke wherefore he ſuffered *Parry* to play ſo long as he did, hang on the hooke before he hoyſed him up: and I have been a little curious in the ſearch thereof, though I have not to doe with the *Arcana Regalia imperij*, for to know it's ſometimes a burthen; and I remember it was *Ovids* criminant error, that he ſaw too much, but I hope theſe are collateralls, and of noe danger.

But that *Parry* having an intent to kill the Queene, made the way of his acceſſe, by betraying of others, and in appeaching of the Prieſts of his owne correſpondency, and thereby had acceſſe to conferre with the Queene, as oftentimes privat and familiar diſcourſe with *Walſingham*, will not be the que-

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re of the myſtery for the Secretary might have had an end of a further diſcovery & maturity of the Treaſon but that after the Queene knew *Parryes* intent, why ſhe would then admit him to private diſcourſe, and *Walſingham* to ſuffer him, conſidering the conditions of all the deſignes, and to permit him to goe where and whither he liſted, and onely under the Secrecy of a darke ſentinell, ſet over him was a peece of reach and hazard, beyond my apprehenſion: I muſt againe profeſſe that I have read many of his Letters, for they are commonly ſent to my Lord of *Leiceſter*, and of *Burleigh*, out of *France*, containing many fine paſſages, and ſecrets, yet if I might have been beholding to his Cyphers, they would have told pretty tales of the times, but I muſt now cloſe him up, and Ranke him amongſt the *Togati*: yet chiefe of thoſe that layd the foundations of the *French* and *Dutch* Warres, which was another peece of his fineneſſe of the times, with one obſervation more, that he was one of the greateſt alwaies of the Auſterian imbracements, for both himſelfe, and *Stafford* that preceded him, might well have beene compared to him in the Goſpel, that ſowed his tares in the night; ſo did they their ſeedes in diviſion, in the darke, and as it is a likely report, that they Father on him at his returne, the Queene ſpeaking to him with ſome ſenſibility of the *Spaniſh* deſignes on *France*: Madam he anſwered, I beſeech you be content, and feare not, the *Spaniards* have a great appetite and an excellent digeſtion, but I have fitted him with a Bone for theſe 20 yeares, that your Majeſty ſhould have noe cauſe to doubt him, provided that if the fire chance to ſhake, which I have kindled, you will be ruled by me, and caſt in ſome of your fewell which will revive the flame.

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## WILLOUGHBIE.

MY Lord *Willoughby* was one of the Queenes firſt Swordmen, he was of the ancient extract of the *Bartewes*, but more enabled by his Mother, who was Duches of *Suffolk*, he was a great Mr. of the Art *Military*, and was ſent Generall

into *France*, and commanded the ſecond Army of 5, the Queene had ſent thither, in ayde of the *French*: I have heard it ſpoken, that had he not ſlighted the Court, but applyed himſelfe to the Queene, he might have enjoyed a plentifull portion of her grace, and it was his ſaying, and it did him no good, that he was none of the *Reptilia*, intimating, that he could not creepe on the ground, and that the Court was not his Element, for indeed as he was a great Souldier, ſo he was of a ſuitable magnanimitie, and could not brooke the obſequiouſneſſe and aſſiduitie of the Court, and as he was then ſomewhat deſcending from youth, happily he had an *animam revertendi*, and to make a ſafe retreate.

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## BACON.

AND now I come to another of the *Togati*, Sir *Nicholas Bacon*, an Arch-peece of wit, and of wiſdome, he was a Gentleman, and a man of Law, and of a great knowledge therein, whereby together with his after part of learning, and dexteritie, he was promoted to be keeper of the great Seale, and being of kin to the Treaſurer *Burleigh*, and alſo the helpe of his hand to bring him to the Queenes great favor, for he was aboundantly factious, which tooke much with the Queene, when it ſuited with the Seaſon, as he was well able to judge of the times: he had a very quaint ſaying, and he uſed it often to good purpoſe, *that he loved the jeſt well, but not the loſſe of his friend*, and that though he knew that *verus quiſque ſuæ fortunæ faber*, was a true and a good principle, yet the moſt in number were thoſe that numbred themſelves, but I will never forgive that man that looſeth himſelfe to be rid of his Jeſts.

He was Father to that refined wit which ſince hath acted a diſaſterous part on the publique Stage, and of late ſate in his Fathers roome, as Lord *Chancellor*: thoſe that lived in his Age, and from whence I have taken this little Modell of him, gives him a lively Character, and they decipher him to be another *Solon*, and the *Synon* of thoſe times, ſuch a one as *Oedi-*

*pus*

pus was in diſſolving of riddles, doubtleſſe he was an able inſtrument, and it was his commendations that his head was the Mallet, for it was a very great one, and therein kept a wedge, that entred all knotty peeces that came to the Table.

And now againe I muſt fall back to ſmooth, and plaine a way to the reſt that is behind but not from my purpoſe. There have been about this time, two Rivalls in the Queenes favor: old Sir *Francis Knowles*, Comptroler of the Houſe, and Sir *Henry Norris*, whom ſhe had called up at *Parliament*, to ſit with the Peeres in the higher Houſe, as *Henry Norris* of *Rycot*, who had married the Daughter and heire of the old *Henry Williams* of *Tayne*, a Noble perſon, and to whom in her adverſitie, the Queene had been committed to his ſafe cuſtodie, and from him had received more then ordinary obſervances: Now ſuch was the goodneſſe of the Queenes Nature, that ſhe neither forgot the good turnes received from the Lord *Williams*, neither was ſhe unmindfull of this Lord *Norris*, whoſe Father in her Fathers time and in the buſines of her Brother died in a noble cauſe, and in the Juſtification of her innocency.

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## NORRIS:

MY Lord *Norris* had by this Lady an apt iſſue which the Queene highly reſpected, for he had ſixe Sonnes, and all Martiall and brave men, the firſt was *William* the eldeſt, and Father to the late Earle of *Barke-ſhire*, Sir *Iohn Vulgarly* called Generall *Norris*, Sir *Edward*, Sir *Thomas* Sir *Henry*, and *Maximilian*, men of hauty courage, and of great experience in the conduct of *Military* affayres, and to ſpeake in the Character of their merit, they were perſons of ſuch Renowne and worth, as future times muſt out of duty owe them the debt of an honourable memory.

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# KNOWLES.

SIr *Francis Knowles* was ſomewhat neare in the Queenes affinitie, and had likewiſe noe incompetent iſſue, for he had alſo, *William* his eldeſt Sonne, and ſince Earle of *Banbury*. Sir *Thomas*, Sir *Robert*, and Sir *Francis*, if *I* be not a little miſtaken in their names, and Marſhalling: and there was alſo the Lady *Lettice*, a Siſter of thoſe who was firſt Counteſſe of *Eſſex*, and after of *Leiceſter*, and thoſe were alſo brave men in their times and places, but they were of the Court and Carpe, and not by the genious of the Camp.

Betweene theſe two Families, there was as it falleth out amongſt great ones and Competitors of favor, no great correſpondency, and there were ſome ſeedes either of emulation, or diſtruſt, caſt betweene them, which had they not beene diſjoyned in the reſidence of their perſons, as that was, the fortune of their imployments, the oneſide attending the Court, and the other the Pavillion, ſurely they would have broken out into ſome kind of hoſtilitie, or at leaſt they would intwinde and wreſtle one in the other like Trees circuled with Ivy; for there was a time, that when both theſe fraternities being met at Court, when there paſſed a chalenge betweene them at certaine exerciſes, the Queene and the old men being ſpectators, which ended in a flat quarell amongſt them all: one *I* am perſwaded, though *I* ought not to judge, that there were ſome reliques of this feyned, that there were long after the cauſes of thone Families almoſt utter extirpation and the other s in proſperitie, for it was a knowne truth, that ſo long as my Lord of *Leiceſter* lived, who was the maine pillar on the one ſide, for having marryed the Siſter, the other ſide tooke no deepe root in the Court, though otherwiſe they made their waies to honour by their Swords, and that which is of more note, conſidering my Lord of *Leiceſters* uſe of men of war, being ſhortly after ſent Governor to the revolted States, and no ſouldier himſelfe, is that he made no more accompt of Sir *Iohn Norris* a Souldier then deſervedly famouſed

ſed, and trained from a page under the Diſcipline of the greateſt Captaine in Chriſtendome, the Admirall *Caſtilliau*, and of Command in the *French*, and *Dutch* Warres, almoſt 20 yeares, and it is of further obſervation, that my Lord of *Eſſex*, after *Leiceſters* deceaſe, though addicted to Armes, and honoured by the Generall, in the *Portugall* expedition, where out of Inſtigation, as it hath beene thought, or out of ambition and Jelouſie ecclipſed by the Fame and Splendor of this great Commander, never loved him in ſincerity.

Moreover, and certaine it is, he not onely cruſhed, and upon all occaſions quailed the youth of this great man, and his famous Brethren, but therewith drew on his owne fatall end, by undertaking the *Iriſh* Action, in time when he left the Court empty of friend and full fraught with his profeſſed enemies. But I forbeare to extend my ſelfe in any further Relation upon this Subject, as having loſt ſome notes of truth in theſe two Nobles, which I would preſent, and therewith touched ſomewhat, which I would not, if the equity of the Narration, would have omitted any omiſſion.

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## PERROT.

SIr *Iohn Perrot* was a goodly Gentleman, and of the Sword, and he was of a very ancient diſcent, as an heire to many Subtracts of Gentry, eſpecially from *Guy De Brian*, of *Lawhorr*, ſo was he of a very vaſt eſtate, and came not to Court for want, and to theſe Advancements; he had the endowments of carriage, and height of Spirit, had he alighted on the Ally and temper of diſcretion, the defect whereof with a native freedome and bouldneſſe of ſpeech drew him on to a Clowded ſitting, and layd him upon the ſpleene and advantage of his enemies, of whom Sir *Chriſtopher Hatton* was profeſſed, he was yet a wiſe man, and a brave Courtier, but rough and participating more of active, then ſedentary motions, as being in his Inſtellation deſtined for Armes, there is a quære of ſome denotations, how he came to receive the foyle, and that in the Cataſtrophe, for he was ſtrengthened with honou-

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ble Alliances, and the prime friendſhip in *Court*; my Lord of *Leiceſter*, and *Burleigh*, both his Contemporaries, and familiars, but that there might be (as the Adage hath it) falſitie in friendſhip, and we may reſt ſatiſfied, that there is no diſpute againſt fates, and they quit him for a perſon that loved to ſtand too much alone on his Leggs, of too often regreſſe and diſcontinuance from the Queenes preſence, a fault which is incompetible with the waies of *Court* and favor. He was ſent Lord *Deputy* into *Ireland*, as it was then apprehended, for a kind of hautineſſe, and repugnancie in counſells, or as others have thought, the fitteſt perſon then to bridle the *Inſolencies* of the *Iriſh*, and probable it is, that both conſidering the ſway that he would have at the Board, and head in the Queenes favor, concurred, and did alike conſpire his remove and ruine: But into *Ireland* he went, where he did the Queene very great and many Services, if the ſurpluſage of the meaſure did not abate the value of the merit, as aftertime found to be no paradox to ſave the Queenes purſe, but both her ſelfe and my Lord Treaſurer *Burleigh*, ever ooke for good Service, he impoſed on the Iriſh the charge for bearing their own Armes, which both gave them the poſſeſſion, and taught them the uſe of Weapons, which proceeded in the end to a moſt fatall worke, both in the profuſion of blood, and treaſure.

But at his returne, and upon ſome accompt ſent home before, touching the eſtate of that Kingdome, the Queene powred out aſſiduous teſtimonies of her grace towards him, till by his retreate to his Caſtle of *Cary*, where he was then building, and out of a deſire to be in command at home, as he had beene abroad, together with the hatred and practiſe of *Hatton*, then in high favour, whom he had not long before bitterly taunted for his Dancing: he was accuſed for high Treaſon, and for high wordes, and a forged Letter, condemned, though the Queene on the newes of his Condemnation, ſwore by her wonted oath, that the Jury were all Knaves, and they delivered it with aſſurance, that on his returne to the Towne, after his Triall, he ſaid with oathes, and with fury, to the *Lieutenant* Sir *Owen Hopton* what will the Queene ſuffer her Brother to be offered up as a Sacrifice to the envy of my flattering Adverſaries? which being

being made knowne to the Queene, and ſomewhat enforced, ſhe refuſed to ſigne it, and ſwore he ſhould not die, for he was an honeſt and faithfull man: and ſurely, though not altogether to ſet our reſt and faith upon Tradition, and old reports, as that Sir *Thomas Perrot*, his Father was a Gentleman of the *Privy Chamber*, and in the Court married to a Lady of great Honour, which are preſumptions in ſome implications, but if we goe a little further, and compare his pictures, his qualities, geſture, and voyce, with that of the King, which memory retaines yet amongſt us, they will plead ſtrongly, that he was a ſubreptitious Child of the *Blood Royall*.

Certaine it is, that he lived not long in the Tower, and that after his deceaſe Sir *Thomas Perrot* his Sonne then of no meane eſteeme with the Queene, having before married my Lord of *Eſſex* his Siſter, ſince Counteſſe of *Northamberland*, had reſtitution of his Land, though after his death alſo (which immediately followed) the *Crowne* reſumed the State, and tooke advantage of the former attainder, and to ſay the truth, the Prieſts forged Letter was at his Arraignement thought but as a fiction of envy, and was ſoone after exploded by the Prieſts owne confeſſion, but that which moſt exaſperated the Queene, and gave advantage to his enemies, was as Sir *Walter Rawleigh* takes into obſervation, words of diſdaine, for the Queene by ſharpe and reprehenſive Letters had netled him, and thereupon ſending others of approbation, commending his ſervice, and intimating an Invaſion from *Spaine*, which was no ſooner propoſed, but he ſayd publiquely in the great *Chamber*, at *Dublin*: Loe now ſhe is ready to bepiſſe her ſelfe, for feare of the *Spaniards*, I am againe one of her white Boyes, which are ſubject to a various conſtruction, and tended to ſome diſreputation of his Soveraigne, and ſuch as may ſerve for inſtruction to perſons in place of Honour, and command, to beware of the violences of Natur, and eſpecially the exorbitance of the tongue. And ſo I conclude him with this double obſervation, the one of the Innocency of his intentions exempt and cleare from the guilt of Treaſon, and Diſloyaltie, therefore of the greatneſſe of his heart, for at his Arraignement he was ſo little dejected with what might be alledged, that rather he grew troubled with choller and in a kind

kind of exaſpiration, he deſpiſed his Jury, though of the order of *Knight-hood*, and of the ſpeciall Gentry, clayming the priviledge of tryall, by the Peeres, and Barronage of the Realme. ſo prevalent was that of his native genious, and hautineſſe of Spirit, which accompanied him to his laſt, and till without any diminution of change therein, it brake in peeces the cords of his magninimitie, for he died ſuddainely in the Tower, and when it was thought the Queene did intend his enlargement, with the reſtitution of his poſſeſſions, which were then very great, and comparable to moſt of the Nobilitie.

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## HATTON.

SIr *Chriſtopher Hatton* came to the Court as his oppoſit: Sir *Iohn Perrot* was wont to ſay by the Galliard, for he came thither as a private Gentleman of the *Innes of Court* in a *Maſke*; and for his activity, and perſon, which was tall, and proportionable, taken into her favor: He was firſt made vice *Chamberlaine*, and ſhortly after, advanced to the place of Lord *Chancellor*; a Gentleman that beſides the graces of his perſon, and dancing, had alſo the endowment of a ſtrong and ſubtile capacitie, and that could ſoone learne the Diſcipline and garbe, both of the times and Court, and the truth is, hee had a large proportion of guifts and endowments, but too much of the ſeaſon of envy, and he was a meere vegetable of the Court that ſprung up at night and ſunke againe at his noone.

*Flos non mentorum, ſed ſex fuit illa virorum.*

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## EFFINGHAM.

MY Lord of *Effingham* though a Courtierbetimes, yet I find not that the Sunſhine of his favor, brake out upon him untill

untill she tooke him into the Ship, and made him *High Admirall* of *England*, for his extract it might suffice that he was the Sonne of *L. Howard*, and of *L.* Duke of *Norfolke*.

And for his person as goodly a Gent. as the times had any, if Nature had not been more intentive to compleat his person then fortune to make him rich; for the times considered which were then active, and a long time after lucrative he dyed not wealthy, yet the honester man, though it seemes the Queenes purpose was to tender the occasion of his advancement and to make him capable of more honour, at his returne from *Cadize* voyage, and Action she conferred it upon him creating him Earle of *Nottingham*, to the great discontent of his Colleague my Lord of *Essex* who then grew excessive in the appetite of her favor, and the truth is so exorbitant in the limitation of the Soveraigne aspect that it much allienated the Queenes grace from him, and drew others together with the *Admirall* to a combination and conspire his Ruine, and though as I have heard it from that party (I meane the old *Admirals* factions) that it lay not in his proper power to hurt my Lord of *Essex*, yet he had more fellowes, and such as were well skilled in the setting of the trayne: but I leave this to those of another Age it is out of doubt that the *Admirall* was a good honest and brave man, and a faithfull servant to his Mrs. and such a one as the Queene out of her own Princely Judgement knew to be a fit Instrument for her service for she was a proficient in the reading of men aswell as Bookes and as for dry expeditions as that aforementioned, and 88. do better expresse his worth, and manifest the Queenes trust, and the opinion she had of his fidelitie and conduct.

Moreover the *Howards* were of the Queenes Alliance and Consanguinitie by her Mother, which swayed her affections, and bent it towards this great house, and it was a part of her naturall propention to grace and support ancient Nobilitie where it did not intrench neither invade her interest from such trespasses she was quicke and tender, and would not spare any whatsoever, as we may observe in the case of the Duke, and my Lord of *Hartford*, whom she much favoured, and countenanced, till they attemped the forbidden fruit,

the fault of the laſt being in the ſevereſt interpretation, but a treſpaſſe of incroachment, but in the firſt it was taken as a Ryot againſt the *Crowne*, and her owne Soveraigne power, and as I have ever thought the cauſe of her averſion, againſt the reſt of that houſe, and the Dukes great Father-in-Law, *Fitz Allen*, Earle of *Arundell*, a perſon in the firſt ranke of her affections, before theſe and ſome others Jelouſies, made a ſeperation betweene them.

This Noble Lord & L. *Thomas Howard*, ſince Earle of *Suffolk*, ſtanding alone in her grace, and the reſt in her umbrage.

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## PACKINGTON.

SIr *Iohn Packington* was a Gentleman of no meane Family, and of forme and feature, no waies diſabled, for he was a brave Gentleman, and a very fine Courtier, and for the time which he ſtayed there, which was not laſting, very high in her grace, but he came in, and went out, through diſaſſiduitie, drew the Curtaine betweene himſelfe, and the light of her grace, and then death overwhelmed the remnant, and utterly deprived him of recovery, and they ſay of him, that had hee brought leſſe to her Court, then he did, he might have carried away more then he brought, for he had a time on it, but an ill husband of opportunitie.

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## HUNSDOVVNE.

MY Lord of *Hunſdowne* was of the Queenes neareſt kindred, and on the deceaſe of *Suſſex*, both he and his Sonne ſucceſſively tooke the place of Lord *Chamberlaine*, he was a faſt man to his Prince, and firme to his Friend, and Servants, and though he might ſpeake big, and therein would be borne out, yet was he the more dreadfull, but leſſe harmefull, and far from the practiſe of the Lord of *Leiceſters* Inſtructions,

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for he was downe-right, and I have heard those that both knew him well, and had Interest in him, say meerely of him, that his Lattine, and dissimulation, were alike, and that his Custome of swearing, and obscoenitie, in speaking, made him seeme a worse Christian then he was, and a better Knight of her Carpet then he could be: as he lived in a Roughling time, so he loved Sword and Buckler men, and such as our Fathers were wont to call men of their hands, of which sort he had many brave Gentlemen that followed him, yet not taken for a popular and dangerous person, and this is one that stood amongst the *Togati*, of an honest stout heart, and such a one that upon occasion would have fought for his Prince, and Country, for he had the charge of the Queenes person, both in the Court, and in the Camp at *Tilbury*.

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## RAULEIGH.

SIr *Walter Rawleigh*, was one that it seemes fortune had picked out of purpose, of whom to make an example, and to use as her Tennis-Ball, thereby to shew what she could do, for she tossed him up of nothing, and to and fro to greatnesse, and from thence downe to little more then to that wherein she found him a bare Gentleman, and not that he was lesse, for he was well descended, and of good Alliance; but poore in his begininngs: and for my Lord of *Oxfords* Jests of him for the Jacks and upstarts, we all know it savored more of emulation, and his honour, then of truth; and it is a certaine note of the times, that the Queene in her choyce, never tooke in her favor a meere vew'd man or a Mechanicke, as *Comines* observes of *Lewes* 11. who did serve himselfe with persons of unknowne parents such as were *Oliver* the *Barbar*, whom he created Earle of *Dunoys* and made him *ex secretis conciliis*, and alone in his favour, and familiarity.

His approaches to the *Vniversity*, and *Innes of Court*, were the groundes of his improvement, but they were rather extrusions, then Sieges, or settings downe, for he stayd not long in

a place, and being the youngeſt Brother and the houſe diminiſhed in his patrimony, he foreſaw his deſtiny, that he was firſt to Roule through want and diſabillitie, to ſubſiſt otherwiſe, before he came to a repoſe and as the ſtone doth by long lying, gather Moſſe: He was the firſt that expoſed himſelfe into the Land Service of *Ireland*, A *Melitia* which did not then yeild him food and Rayment, for it was ever very poore, nor dared hee to ſtay long there, though ſhortly after he came thither againe under the Command of my Lord *Gray*, but with his owne colours flying in the field, having in the interim caſt a meere chance both in the Low-Countries, and in the voyage to Sea; and if ever man drew vertue out of neceſſity, it was he. and therewith was he the great example of induſtry, and though he might then have taken that of the Merchant to himſelfe, *per mare perterras Currit Mercator ad Indos*, He might alſo have ſaid and truely with the Philoſopher. *omnia mea mecum porto*, for it was a long time before he could bragg of more then he carried at his backe, and when he got on the winning ſide, it was his commendations that he tooke paines for it, and underwent many various adventures for his after perfection, and before he came into the publique noate of the world: and that may appeare how he came up *per ardua*; *Per varios caſus per tot diſcrimina rerum*, not pulled up by chance, nor by any great admittance, I will onely deſcribe his Nature parts, and theſe of his owne acquiring.

He had in the outward man a good preſence, in a handſome and well compacted perſon, a ſtrong naturall wit, and a better Judgement, with a bould aud plauſible tongue, whereby he could ſet out his parts to the beſt adyantage, and theſe he had by the adjuncts of ſome generall learning, which by diligence, he enforced to a great augmentation, and perfection, for he was an indefalliable reader, where by Sea and Land, and none of the beſt obſervors, both of men and of the times, and I am ſomewhat confident, that among the ſecond cauſes of his grouth, that there was variance betweene him and my Lord Generall *Gray*, in his ſecond deſcent into *Ireland*, was principall for it, drew them both over to the counſell Table, there to pleade their owne cauſes, where what advantage he had in the caſe, in controuerſie I know not, but hee had

had much the better in the manner of telling his tale, insomuch as the Queene and the Lords tooke no slight marke of the man, and his parts for from thence he came to be knowne, and to haue accesse to the Lords, and then we are not to doubt how such a man would comply to progression, and whether or no, my Lord of *Leicester* had then cast a good word for him to the Queene, which would have done him no harme, I doe not determine, but true it is, he had gotten the Queenes eare in a trice, and she began to be taken with his election, and loved to heare his reasons to her demands and the truth is she tooke him for a kind of Oracle, which netled them all, yea those that he relyed on. began to take this his soddaine favor for an allarum, and to be sensible of their owne supplantation, and to project his, which made him shortly after sing, *Fortune my foe, why dost thou frowne*, so that finding his favor declining, and falling into a Recesse, he undertooke a new perigrination to leave that *terra infirma*, of the Court, for that of the Waves, and by declining himselfe, and by absence to expell his and the passion of his enemies, which in Court was a strange devise of recovery, but that he then knew there was some ill Office done him, yet he durst not attempt to amend it, otherwise then by going aside thereby, to teach envy a new way of forgetfulnesse, and not so much as thinke of him, howsoever he had it alwaies in mind, never to forget himselfe and his devise tooke so well and in his returne he came in as Rambs do, by going backward with the greater strength, and so continued to the last. great in her favor, and Captaine of her guard. where I must leave him, but with this observation, though he gained much at the Court, he tooke it not out of the Exchequor, or merely out of the Queenes purse but by his wit, and by the helpe of the prerogative, for the Queene was never profuse in delivering out of her treasure, but payd most and many of her Servants, part in money, and the rest with grace which as the case stood, was then taken for good payment, leaving the arrerres of recompence due for their merrit, to her great successor, which payd them all with advantage.

Grosse

# GREVILE:

SIr *Foulke Grevile*, ſince Lord *Brooke*, had no meane place in her favor, neither did he hold it for any ſhort time, or term, for if I be not deceived, he had the longeſt Leaſe, the ſmoo-theſt time without rubs of any of her favorites, he came to the Court in his youth and prime, as that is the time, or never; he was a brave Gentleman, and hopefully deſcended from *Willoughby*, Lord *Brooke*, and Admirall to *H.* 7. neither illiterate, for he was, as he would often profeſſe, a friend to Sir *Philip Sidney*, and thereof is now extant ſome fragments of his penne, and of the times, which do intereſt him in the Muſes, and which ſhewes him the Queenes election, had ever a Noble conduct, and it motions more of vertue and judgment, then of Fancy.

I finde that he neither ſought for, nor obtained any great place, or preferment in Court, during all his time of attendance, neither did he need it, for he came thither backt with plentifull fortune, which as himſelfe was wont to ſay, was then better held together by a ſingle life, wherein he lived, and dyed, a conſtant Courtier of the Ladies.

# ESSEX,

MY Lord of *Eſſex*, as Sir *Henry Walton* notes him, a Gent. of great parts, and partly of his times, and retaine, had his introduction by my Lord of *Leiceſter*, who had married his Mother, a tye of affinitie which beſides a more urgent obligation might have invited his care, to advance him, his fortunes being then through his Fathers infelicitie growne low; but that the Sonne of a Lord *Ferrers* of *Chartly*, Viſcount *Hartford*, and Earle of *Eſſex*, who was of the ancient Nobility, and formerly in the Queenes good grace, could not have roome

roome in her favor, without the assistance of *Leicester*, was beyond the rule of her nature, which as I have elsewhere taken into observation, was ever inclinable to favour the Nobility, sure it is, that he no sooner appeared in Court, but he tooke with the Queene and the Countries, and I beleeve they all could not chuse but looke through the Sacrifice of the Father, on his living Sonne, whose Image by the remembrance of former passages, was a fresh Leeke, the bleeding of men murdered, represented to the Court, and offered up as subject of Compassion to all the Kingdome.

There was in this young Lord, together with a goodly person a kinde of urbanity innovate curtesie, which both won the Queene, and too much tooke up the people to gaze on the new adopted Sonne of her favour; and as I goe along, it will not be amisse to take into observation, two noteable Quotations: the first was a violent indulgence of the Queenes, which is incident to old age, where it incounters with a pleasing, and suitable object towards this great Lord, which argued a non perpetuity, the second was a fault in the object of her grace; my Lord himselfe, who drew in too fast like a Child sucking on an over uberous Nurse, and had there beene a more decent decorum observed in both, or either of these, without doubt the unity of their affections, had beene more permanent, and not so in, and out, as they were, like an Instrument well tuned, and lapsing to discord.

The greater error of the two, though unwilling, I am constrained to impose on my Lord of *Essex*, and rather on his Youth, and none of the least of the blame on those that stood sentinell about him, who might have advised better, but that like men intoxicated with hopes, they likewise had sucked in with the most of their Lords receipts, and so like *Cæsars*, would have all or none: a rule quite contrary to nature, and the most indulgent parents, who they may expresse more affection to one in the abundance of bequeathes, yet cannot forget some Legacyes, and distributives, and dividents to others of their begetting, and how hurtfull partiality is, and proves, every dayes experiences tells us, out of which common consideration, might have framed to their hands a maxime of more discretion, for the conduct, and managment of

their

their new graved Lord and Maſter.

But to omit that of infuſion, and to do right to truth, my Lord of *Eſſex*, even of thoſe that truely loved, and honoured him, was noted for too bold an Ingroſſer, both of fame, and favor, and of this without offence to the living, or treading on the ſacred grave of the dead, I ſhall preſent the truth of a paſſage, yet in memory.

My Lord of *Mountjoy*, who was another child of her favour, being newly come, and then but Sir *Charles Blunt*, (for my Lord *William* his elder Brother was then living) had the good fortune to run one day very wel at Tilt, and the Queene was therewith ſo well pleaſed, that ſhe ſent him in token of her favor, a Queene at Cheſſe in hold richly enamelled, which his Servants had the next day, faſtened unto his Arme, with a crymſon Ribband, which my Lord of *Eſſex*, as he paſſed through the *Privy Chamber*, eſpying with his cloake caſt under his Arme the better to command it to the view, enquired what it was, and for what cauſe there fixed: Sir *Foulk Grevile* tould him it was the Queenes favour, which the day before, and next after the Tilting, ſhe had ſent him; whereat my Lord of *Eſſex* in a kind of emulation, and as though he would have limitted her favour ſaid, now I perceive, every foole muſt have a favor: This bitter and publique affront came to Sir *Charles Blunts* eare, at which he ſent him the challenge which was accepted by my Lord and they met neare *Marybone Parke*, where my Lord was hurt in the Thigh, and diſarmed: the Queene miſſing of the men was very curious to learne the truth, but at laſt it was whiſpered out, ſhe ſware by *Gods death* it was fit that ſome one or other ſhould take him downe and teach him better manners, otherwiſe there would be no rule with him; and here I note the Iminition of my Lords friendſhip with *Mountjoy*, which the Queene her ſelfe did then conjure.

Now for his fame we need not goe far, for my Lord of *Eſſex* having borne a grudge to Generall *Norris*, who had unwittingly offered to undertake the action of *Brittaine*, with fewer men then my Lord had before demanded on his returne with victory and a glorious report of his valour, he was then thought the onely man for the *Iriſh* Wars, wherein my Lord

of

of *Essex* so wrought by dispising the number and qualitie of the Rebells that *Norris* was sent over with a scanted force joyned with the Reliques of the vettered Troopes of *Brittaine*, of set purpose, and as it fell out to ruine *Norris*, and the Lord *Barrowes* by my Lords procurement, sent at his heeles, and to command in chiefe, and to convay *Norris* onely to his government at Mounster, which the great heart of the Generall to see himselfe undervalued, and undermined, by my Lord and *Burrowes*, which was as the proverb speakes, *juvenes docere senes*.

Now my Lord *Burrowes* in the beginning of his prosecution dyed, whereupon the Queene was fully bent to send over my Lord *Mountjoy*, which my Lord of *Essex* utterly misliked, and opposed with many reasons, and by arguments of contempt towards *Mountjoy*, (his then professed friend, and familiar, so predominate was his desire to reape the whole honour of closeing up that War, and all other; now the way being paved, and opned, by his owne work-man-ship, and so handled, that none durst appeare to stand in the place; at last, and with much adoe, he obtained his owne ends, and therewith his fatall destruction, leaving the Queene and the Court; where he stood impregnable, and firme in her grace, to men that long had sought, and wayted their times to give him the trip, and could never find any oppertunity but this of his absence, and of his owne creation, and those are true observations of his appetite, and inclinations which were not of any true proportion, but hurried, and transported, with an over desire, and thirstinesse after fame, and that deceiptfull fame of popularity, and to helpe on his Catastrope, I observe likewise two sorts of people that had a hand in his fall: First was the Souldary which all flock unto him, as it were foretelling a mortality, and are commonly of blunt, and too rough Councells, and many times dissonant from the time of the Court and State: the other sort were of his Family, his servants and his owne Creatures, such as were bound by safety and obligations of fidelity, to have looked better to the steereing of that Boate, wherein they themselves were carryed, and not to have suffered it to fleet and run on ground with those empty sales of Tumor of popularity and applause; me thinks

one honeſt man or other, which had but the bruſhing of his Cloathes; might have whiſpered in his eare, My Lord looke to it, this multitude that followes you, will either devoure you or undoe you, do not ſtrive to over-rule all, for it will coſt hot-waters, and it will procure envy, and if needs your genius muſt have it ſo, let the Court and the Queenes preſence be your ſtation, for your abſence muſt undoe you, but as I have ſayd, they have ſuckt too much of their Lords milke, and inſtead of withdrawing, they drew the Coales of his ambition, and infuſed into him too much of the ſpirit of glory, yea and mixed the goodneſſe of his nature, with a touch of revenge, which is ever-more accompanied with a deſtinie of the ſame fate of this number, there were ſome of inſufferable natures about him, that towards his laſt gave deſperate adviſe, ſuch as his integritie abhorred, and his fidelitie forbad, amongſt whom Sir *Henry Wotton* notes without injury, his Secretary *Cuffe*, as a vile man, and of a perverſe Nature: I could alſo name others, that when he was in the right courſe of recovery, ſettling to moderation, would not ſuffer a Receaſe in him, but ſtirred up the dregs of thoſe rude humors, which by times and his affections out of his owne judgement he thought to repoſe, and give them all a vomit. And thus I conclude this noble Lord, as a mixture betweene proſperity, and adverſity, once a Child of his great Mrs. favour, but a Sonne of *Bellona*.

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## BUCKHURST.

My Lord of *Buckhurſt*, was of the Noble houſe of *Sackviles*, and of the Queenes conſanguinity, or as the people then called him fill-ſacks, by reaſon of his great wealth, and the vaſt patrimony left to his Sonne, whereof in his youth he ſpent the beſt part, untill the Queene by her frequent admonitions, diverted the torrent of his profuſion, he was a very fine Gent. of perſon and endowments, both of Art and Nature, but without meaſure Magnificent, till on the torne of his honour, and the Allay that his yearely good Counſell had wrought upon

upon those immoderate Courses of his youth, and that height of Spirit inherent to his house, and then did the Queene as a most judicious, indulgent Prince, who when she saw the man growne setled, and stayd, gave him an assistance, and advanced him to the Treasurer-ship, where he made amends to hi house, for his mis-spent time, both in the increasment of his estat and honour, which the Queene conferred upon him together with the opportunity to remake himselfe, and thereby to shew that this was a Child that should have a share in her grace.

They much commend his elocution, but more the excellency of his pen, for he was a Scholler, and a person of a quick dispatch, faculties that yet run in the blood, and they say of him, that his Secretaries did little for him, by the way of Indictment, wherein they could seldome please him, he was so facete and choyce in his phrases, and style, and for his dispatches, and for the content he gave to suitors, he had a decorum seldome put in practise, for he had of his attendance that tooke into a Role, the names of all Suitors, with the date of their first adresses so that a fresh man could not leape over his head, that was of a more ancient edition, excepting the urgent affayres of the State.

I finde not, that he was any way insnared in the factions of the Court, which were all his times strong, and in every mans note, the *Howards* and the *Cecills* of the one part, and my Lord of *Essex &c.* on the other, for he held the staffe of the Treasury fast in his hand, which made them once in a yeare to be beholding to him, and the truth is, as he was a wise man, and a stout, he had no reason to be a partaker, for he stood sure in blood, and in grace, and was wholly intentive to the Quernes Service: and such were his abilities, that she received assiduous proofes of his sufficiency and it hath been thought she might have more cunning Instruments, but none of a more strong Judgment, and confidence in his wayes, which are Symptomes of Magnanimitie, whereunto methinks his Motto hath some kind of reference, *Aut nunquam tentes, aut perfice.* As though he would have Characterd in a word, the genius of his house, or: expresse somewhat of a higher Inclination, then lay within his compasse that he was

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a Courtier is apparant, for he ſtood alwaies in her eye, and in her favour.

# MOUNTIOY.

MY Lord *Mountjoy* was of the ancient Nobility, but utterly decayed in the ſupport thereof (patrimony through his Grandfathers exceſſe) his Fathers vanitie in ſearch of the *Philoſophers-ſtone*, and his Brothers untimely prodigallity; all which ſeemed by a joynt Conſpiracie to ruinate the houſe, and altogether to anihilate it: as he came from *Oxford* he tooke the inner Temple in the way to Court, whither he no ſooner came but he had a pretty kind of admiſſion, which I have heard from a diſcreet man of his owne, and much more of the ſecrets of thoſe times, he was then much about twenty yeares of age, browne haired, of a ſweet face, and of a moſt neate compoſure, tall in his perſon, the Queene was then at *White-hall*, and at dinner, whither he came to ſee the faſhion of the Court, and the Queene had ſoone found him out, and with a kind of an affected favour, asked her Carver what hee was, he anſwered he knew him not, inſomuch an enquiry was made one from another, who he might be, till at length it was told the Queene, he was Brother to the Lord *William Mountjoy*, thus enquirie with the eye of her Majeſty fixed upon him, as ſhe was wont to doe, and to daunt men ſhe knew not, ſtirred the blood of the young Gentleman, in ſomuch as his colour went and came, which the Queene obſerving, called unto him, and gave him her hand to kiſſe, encouraging him with gracious words, and new lookes, and ſo diverting her ſpeech to the Lords, and Ladyes, ſhe ſayd that ſhe no ſooner obſerved him, but ſhe knew there was in him ſome Noble blood, with ſome other expreſſions of pitty towards his houſe, and then againe demanding his name, ſhe ſayd, faile you not to come to the Court, and I will bethinke my ſelfe, how to do you good; and this was his inlet, and the beginning of his grace: where it falls into conſideration, that though he wanted not wit, and courage, for he had very fine

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atractives, as being a good peece of a Scholler, yet were those accompanied with the Retractives of bashfulnesse, and naturall modesty, which as the wave of the house of his fortune then stood, might have hindred his progression, had they not been reinforced by the infusion of Soveraigne favour, and the Queenes gracious invitation; and that it may appeare how he was and how, much that heritique necessity will worke in the directions of good Spirits, I can deliver it with assurance, that his exhibition was very scant, untill his Brother died, which was shortly after his admission to the Court, and then was it no more but a thousand Markes per annum, wherewith he lived plentifully, and in a fine garbe, and without any great sustentation of the Queene, during all her times.

And as there was in Nature, a kind of backwardnesse, which did not befriend him, nor suite with the motion of the Court, so there was in him an inclination to Armes, with an humor of travelling, and gadding abroade, which had not some wise man about him, laboured to remove, and the Queene layd in her command, he would out of his owne native propulsion, marred his owne market, for as he was growne by reading, whereunto he was much adicted to the theory of a Souldier, so was he strongly invited by his genius, to the acquaintance of the practise of the War, which were the causes of his excrusions, for he had a Company in the *Low-Countries*, from whom he came over with a Noble acceptance of the Queene, but somewhat restles in honourable thoughts, he exposed himselfe again, and againe and would presse the Queene with the pretences of visiting of his company so often, til at length he had a flat denyall, yet he stroke over with Sir *Iohn Norris* into the action of *Brittaine*, which was then a hot, and active War, whom he would alwaies call his Father, honouring him above all men, and ever bewailing his end, so contrary he was in his esteeme, and valuation of this great Commander, to that of his friend, my Lord of *Essex*, till at last the Queene began to take his degressions for contempt, and confined his residence to the Court, and her owne presence, and upon my Lord of *Essex* fall, so confident she was in her owne Princely judgment, and the opinion she had conceived of his

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worth, and conduct, that she would have this Noble Gent. and none other, to bring in the *Irish Wars*, to a propitious end, for it was a Propheticall speech of her owne, that it would be his fortune, and his honour, to cut the thred of that fatall Rebellion, and to bring her in peace to the grave, wherein she was not deceived, for he atchieved it, but with much paines, and carefulnesse, and without the forces, and many Jealosies of the Court and times, wherewith the Queenes Age, and the malignitie of her setling times, were repleate, and so I come to his deare friend in Court, Secretary *Cecill*, whom in his long absence he adored as his Saint, and counted him his onely Mecenas, both before and after his departure from Court, and during all the time of his command in *Ireland*, well knowing that it lay in his power, and by a word of his mouth, to make or marr him.

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# ROBERT CECILL.

SIr *Robert Cecill*, since Earle of *Salisbury*, was the Sonne of the Lord *Burleigh*, and by degrees Successor of his places, and favors, though not of his Lands, for he had Sir *Thomas Cecill* his elder Brother, since created Earle of *Exeter*, he was first Secretary of State, then Mr. of the Court of Wards, and in the last of her Raigne came to be Lord Treasurer, all which were the steps of his Fathers greatnesse, and of the honour he left to his house. for his person he was not much beholding to nature, though somewhat for his face, which was the best part of his outside: for his inside it may be sayd, and without offence, that he was his Fathers owne Sonne, and a pregnant president in all his Discipline of State: he was a Courtier from his Cradle, which might have made him betimes, but he was at the age of twenty and upwards, and was far short of his after proofe, but exposed, and by change of clymat he soone made shew what he was and would be.

He lived in those times wherein the Queene had most need and use of men of waight, and amongst many able ones this was chiefe, as having taken his sufficiency from his instruction

ction which begat him the Tutorſhip of the times and Court which were then Academyes of Art and cunning for ſuch was the Queenes condition from the tenth or twelfth of her Raigne, that ſhe had the happineſſe to ſtand up, whereof there is a former intimation, environed with many and more enemies, and aſſaulted with more dangerous practiſes, then any Prince of her times and of many ages before, where we muſt not in this her preſervation, attribute too much to human policies, for that in his owne omnipotent providence, he ordained thoſe ſecondary meanes, as Inſtruments of the worke by an evident manifeſtation of the ſame worke which ſhe acted, and it was a well pleaſing worke of his owne, out of a peculiar care he had decreed the protection of the work-Miſtris, and thereunto added his abundant bleſſing upon all and whatſoever ſhe undertooke, which is an obſervation of ſatisfaction to my ſelfe, that ſhe was in the right, though to others now breathing under the ſame forme and frame of her government, it may not ſeeme an anmoadverſion of their worth, but I leave them to the perill of their owne folly, and ſo come againe to this great Mr. of State, and the ſtaffe of the Queenes declining age, who though his little crooked perſon could not promiſe any great ſupportation, yet it carried thereon a head, and a head peece of a vaſt content and therein it ſeemes, nature was ſo diligent to compleat one, and the beſt part about him, as the perfection of his memory, and intelectualls; ſhe tooke care alſo of his ſences, and to put him in *Linceos oculos*, or to pleaſure him the more borowed of *Argos* ſo to give unto him a proſpective ſight, and for the reſt of his ſenſitive vertues, his predeceſſor *Walſingham*, had left him a receipt to ſmell out what was done in the conclave.

And his good old Father ſo well ſeene in Mathematicks, as that he could tell you throughout *Spaine*, every part, every Port, every Ship with their burthens, whither bound, what preparations, what impediments for diverſion of enterpriſes, counſel and reſolution: and that we may ſee, as in a little Mappe, how docible this little man was, I will preſent a tiſt of his abillities.

My Lord of *Devonſhire* upon certainty that the *Spaniard* would Invade *Ireland* with a ſtrong Army, had written very earneſtly

earneſtly to the Queene, and to the Councell for ſuch ſupplies to be timely ſent over, that might enable him both to march up to the *Spaniard*, if he did land and follow on his proſecution without diverting his intentions againſt the Rebells, Sir *Robert Cicill*, beſides the generall diſpatch of the Counſell (as he often did) writ thus in private, for theſe two then began to love dearely.

My Lord, *out of the abundance of my affection, and the care I have of your well-doing, I muſt in private put you out of doubt of feare, for I know you cannot be ſenſible, otherwiſe then in the way of honour, that the Spaniards will not come unto you this yeare, for I have it from my owne, what his preparations are in all his parts, and what he can do; for be confident, he beareth up a reputation, by ſeeming to imbrace more then he can gripe, but the next yeare be aſſured he will caſt over to you ſome forlorne Troopes, which how they may be reinforced beyond his preſent abilitie, and his firſt intention, I cannot as yet make any certaine Iudgment, but I beleeve out of my intelligence, that you may expect the Landing in* Munſter, *and the more to diſtract you in ſeverall places, as at* Kings-ſale, Beerehaven, *and* Baltimore: *where you may be ſure coming from Sea, they will firſt fortifie, and learne the ſtrength of the Rebells, before they dare take the field: howſoever, as I know you will not leſſon your care, neither your defences, and whatſoever lies in my power to do you, and the publique ſervice: reſt thereof aſſured.*

And to this I could add much more, but it may (as it is) ſuffice to preſent much of his abilities, in the Penn, that he was his Crafts Maſter in forraigne intelligence, and for Domeſtique affaires, as he was one of thoſe that ſate at the helme to the laſt of the Queene, ſo was he none of the leaſt in skill, and in the true uſe of the Compaſſe, and ſo I ſhall onely vindicate the ſcandall of his death, and conclude him, for he departed at Saint *Margarets*, neare *Marleborough*, at his returne from *Bathe*, as my Lord vice *Chamberlaine*, my Lord *Clifford*, and my ſelfe his Sonne, and Sonne in Law, and many more can witneſſe, but that the day before he ſounded on the way, and was taken out of his Litter, and layd into his Coach, was a truth out of which that falſehood concerning the manner of his

his death, had its derivation though nothing to the purpose, or to the prejudice of his worth.

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# VERE.

SIr *Francis Vere* was of that ancient, and of the most Noble extract of the Earles of *Oxford*, and it may be a question whether the Nobility of his house, or the honour of his atchivements might most commend him, but that we have an authentique rule.

*Nam genus et proavos & quæ nos non fecimus ipsi; vix ea nostra voco.*

For though he was an honourable slip of that ancient Tree of Nobilitie, which was no disadvantage to his vertue, yet hee brought more glory to the name of *Vere*, then he tooke of blood from the Family.

He was amongst all the Queenes Sword-men inferiior to none, but superior to many, of whom it may be sayd to speake much of him, were the way to leave out somewhat that might ad to his praise, and to forget more that would make to his honour.

I finde not that he came much to the Court, for he lived almost perpetually in the Campe, but when he died, no man had more of the Queenes favour, and none lesse envied, for he seldome troubled it with the noyse, and allarums of supplications, his way was another sort of undermining.

They report that the Queene as she loved Marshall men, would Court this Gentleman as soone as he appeared in her presence, and surely he was a Souldier of great worth and command 30 yeares in the service of the States, and 20 yeares over the *English*, in chiefe, as the Queenes Generall: And hee that had seene the Battaile of *Newport*, might there best have taken him and his noble Brother, the Lord of *Tilbury* to the life.

# VVORCESTER.

MY Lord of *Worceſter* I have here put laſt, but not leaſt in the Queenes favour; he was of the ancient and noble blood of the *Beauforts*, and of her Grandfathers kin, by the Mother, which the Queene could never forget, eſpecially where there was an incurrence of old blood with fidelity, a mixture which ever ſorted with the Queenes nature, and though there might hap ſomewhat in this houſe, which might invert her grace, though not to ſpeak of my Lord himſelfe, but in due reverence and honour I meane contrariety or ſuſpition in Religion, yet the Queene ever reſpected his houſe and principally this Noble blood, whom ſhe firſt made Mr. of her Horſe, and then admitted him of her Councell of State.

In his youth, part whereof he ſpent before he came to reſide at Court. he was a very fine Gentleman, and the beſt Horſeman and Tilter of the times, which were then the man-like and Noble recreations of the Court. and ſuch as tooke up the applauſe of men, aſwell as the prayſe and commendation of Ladyes, and when yeares had abated thoſe exerciſes of honour, he grew then to be a faithfull and profound Counſellor, and as I have placed him laſt, ſo was he the laſt liver of all her ſervants of her favour, and had the honour to ſee his renowned Mrs. and all of them layd in the places of their Reſts and for himſelfe after a life of very Noble and remarkable reputation, and in a peaceable old age, a fate that I make the laſt, and none of my ſlighteſt obſervations which befell not many of the reſt, for they expired like unto a light blowne out with the ſnuffe, ſtinking, not commendably extinguiſhed, and with an offence to the ſtanders by. And thus I have delivered up my poore Eſſay, or little draught of this great Princeſſe and her times, with the Servants of her State, and favour: I cannot ſay I have finiſhed it, for I know how defective and imperfect it is, as limbed onely in the Originall nature, not without the Active bleſſings, and ſo left it as a talke fitter for remoter times, and the ſalles of ſome bolder pencill to correct

that

that which is amiſſe, and draw the reſt up to life: as for me to have endeavored it, I tooke it in conſideration, how eaſily I might have daſhed into it much of the ſtaine of pollution, and thereby have defaced that little which is done; for I profeſſe I have taken care to Maſter my pen, that I might not erre *animo*, or of ſet purpoſe diſcolour each or any of the parts thereof, otherwiſe then in concealment: happily they are ſome which will not approve of this modeſty, but will cenſure it for puſillanimitie, and with the cunning Artiſt, attempt to draw their line further out at length, and upon this of mine which way (ſomewhat more eaſe) it may be effected, for that the frame is ready made to their hands, and then happily I could draw one in the midſt of theirs, but that modeſty in me forbids the defacements in men departed, their poſterity yet remaining, enjoying the merit of their vertues, and do ſtill live in their honour. And I had rather incur the cenſure of abruption, then to be conſcious and taken in the manner, ſinning by eruption, or trampling on the graves of perſons at reſt, which living we durſt not looke in the face nor make our addreſſes unto them, otherwiſe then with due regard to their honours, and reverence to their *vertues.*

FINIS.

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